

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-62 remain pending in the application.

**Objection of Claim 61**

The Examiner objected to claim 61 as allegedly being improperly dependent.

Claim 61 is amended herein to correct dependency. The Applicants respectfully request the objection to claim 61 as allegedly being improperly dependent be withdrawn.

**Claims 1-16, 20-25, 29-47, 51-56 and 60-62 over McDowell**

In the Office Action, claims 1-16, 20-25, 29-47, 51-56 and 60-62 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0034224 to McDowell et al. ("McDowell"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-16, 20-25 and 29-31 recite a system and method of receiving a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message at a short message service center directly from a home location register.

McDowell appears to disclose a system and method of sharing user event information, such as presence on a network, among mobile devices and those connected to fixed IP networks such as the Internet (See Abstract). When a cellular telephone user turns on his telephone, an event trigger is initiated and recorded in a home location register (HLR) of the associated cellular network (See McDowell, paragraph 0029; Fig. 1). The HLR informs a mobile event server (MES) of the event and relays the telephone number subscriber name, network location, and other data that constitutes a subscriber record at the HLR (See McDowell, paragraph 0029; Fig. 1). The MES server informs a short messaging service server that a wireless device is on line (See McDowell, paragraph 0039).

Thus, McDowell discloses a SMS server that provides notice that wireless devices are on line. However, McDowell relies on an intermediary device, a mobile event server, to collect event information before it is passed to a

SMS server. McDowell fails to disclose or suggest receiving any type of message at a short message service center directly from a home location register, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 1-16, 20-25 and 29-31.

A benefit of receiving at a short message service center a message directly from a home location register is, e.g., elimination of an intermediate server. McDowell requires an intermediate server to collect event data and distribute such data. However, operation of a server requires a relatively expensive investment in equipment and maintenance of such newly added equipment into a wireless network. Moreover, adding a new piece of equipment to a wireless system adds complexity to the system and related maintenance issues. The Applicants claimed features overcome such deficiencies by receiving a message at a short message service center directly from a home location register, thus eliminating McDowell's intermediate server and its associated shortcomings.

Claims 32-47, 51-56 and 60-62 recite a system and method of forwarding a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network.

As discussed above, McDowell discloses a system and method of sharing user event information, such as presence on a network, among mobile devices and those connected to fixed IP networks such as the Internet. However, McDowell relies on an intermediary device, a mobile event server, to collect event information before it is provided to an IP network. McDowell fails to disclose or suggest forwarding any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 32-47, 51-56 and 60-62.

As discussed above, a benefit of forwarding from a service control point a message over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network is, e.g., elimination of an intermediate server. McDowell requires an intermediate server to collect event data and distribute such data. However, operation of a server requires a relatively expensive investment in equipment and maintenance of such newly added equipment into a wireless network. Moreover, adding a new piece of equipment to a wireless system adds complexity to the system and related maintenance issues. The Applicants claimed features overcome such deficiencies by relying on a service control point to forward a message over an Internet connection, thus eliminating McDowell's intermediate server and its associated shortcomings.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-16, 20-25, 29-47, 51-56 and 60-62 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Claims 17-19, 26-28, 48-50 and 57-59 over McDowell in view of Sandegren**

In the Office Action, claims 17-19, 26-28, 48-50 and 57-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being obvious over McDowell in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,512,930 to Sandegren ("Sandegren"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 17-19 and 26-28 recite a system and method of receiving at a short message service center a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message directly from a home location register.

As discussed above, McDowell fails to disclose or suggest receiving any type of message at a short message service center directly from a home location register, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 17-19 and 26-28.

The Office Action relies on Sandegren to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in McDowell to arrive at the claimed features. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Sandegren, similar to McDowell, relies on an intermediate server to determine when a user turns on a wireless device (See col. 3, lines 41-49). The server then notifies other users to a status of the wireless device (See Sandegren, col. 3, lines 50-66). Thus, Sandegren, like McDowell, fails to disclose or suggest receiving any type of message at a short message service center directly from a home location register, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 17-19 and 26-28.

Claims 48-50 and 57-59 recite a system and method of forwarding a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network.

As discussed above, McDowell fails to disclose or suggest forwarding any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 48-50 and 57-59.

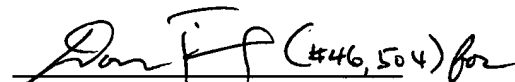
As discussed above, Sandegren relies on an intermediate server to determine when a user turns on a wireless device (See col. 3, lines 41-49). The server then notifies other users to a status of the wireless device (See Sandegren, col. 3, lines 50-66). Thus, Sandegren, like McDowell, fails disclose or suggest forwarding any type of message from a service control point over an Internet connection to a device outside of a wireless network, much less a registration notification message, an MSInactivity message and an IS-41 conforming registration notification message, as recited by claims 17-19 and 26-28.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 17-19, 26-28, 48-50 and 57-59 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Conclusion**

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dan F. Bollman" with a flourish at the end. To the right of the signature, the text "(46,504) for" is written in a smaller, less stylized hand.

William H. Bollman  
Reg. No.: 36,457  
Tel. (202) 261-1020  
Fax. (202) 887-0336

**MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC**  
2000 M Street, N.W. 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington D.C. 20036-3307  
WHB/df